

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

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PROVERBS.

If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself; but if thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it.
Be not wise in thine own eyes: fear the Lord, and depart from evil.
Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase.

So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine.
My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord; neither be weary of his correction:
For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth; even as a father the son in whom he delighteth.

For some reason the Chicago Tribune wants Dictator Zelaya exiled to Zanesville, O. All right, if Past Commander-in-Chief "Bob" Brown shall have the fixing of the place and conditions.

The city of Denver has taken the most unexpected departure in the direction of municipal ownership. It will own and operate a playhouse to give entertainment at popular prices. A part of the big Convention Hall has been fitted up as a theater, and the Shuberts are under contract to furnish attractions for 20 weeks on a percentage basis, 20 per cent going to the city. The seats will range in price from \$1 down to 25 cents.

LEOPOLD II. OF BELGIUM.

Not since the death of that selfish old voluptuary, Louis XV., of France, has there been as little regret over the passing of a monarch as that with which the world now views the approaching death of King Leopold II. of Belgium. The aged monarch embodies all that is worst in the royalty of the bad old times. He has lived for his own selfish enjoyment, and in the gratification of his wicked desires has spared no one about him. He was vicious in every relation of life; a flagrant and shameless rone in his relations with women; so mean and selfish in his domestic relations that he drove his queen to the grave and his two daughters into bitter antagonism with his disinheriting them. There is no one about his deathbed but paid attendants who will scurry away with all that they can lay their hands on as soon as life is extinct.

The most frightful wrong of Leopold's reign was his great Congo enterprise. In order to avert war among several European powers as to their "spheres of influence," the great Congo region was set apart as neutral territory and put under the control of the King of Belgium. He being one of the weakest potentates in Europe there could be no jealousy of his encroachments upon the others. Leopold set himself at once to exploit the country thoroughly and remorselessly for his own enrichment. His agents rounded up the negroes all over the country and compelled them to bring in a monthly amount of rubber under the most painful penalties. Men and women who did not supply their quota were tortured, their hands cut off and other frightful punishments inflicted. This so aroused the moral sense of the world that vigorous measures were taken to repress the cruelties of the Belgian agents and finally the Congo was taken away from his control and put under that of the Kingdom of Belgium, with an assurance to the civilized nations of the world that the atrocities would cease.

The bad old man will pass to his reward with a sigh of relief from every right-thinking man and woman, that a life of exceeding wickedness and selfishness has ended and humanity will be relieved from its infliction.

THE BRITISH TAX BUDGET.

The budget or tax bill which has produced the political crisis in England and caused the dissolution of Parliament had its origin in the need of much more money to build dreadnaughts and to pay the old age pensions. The object of the framers of the budget was to place the burden on accumulated wealth such as incomes, land, liquors and other luxuries. It proposed a tax of 20 per cent upon the future increase in the value of land due to the growth of the community. It also had heavy death and legacy duties. The bill was passed by the House of Commons Nov. 4, by a vote of 379 to 149. It went to the House of Lords and was there rejected by a vote of 350 to 75. The King has pronounced the Parliament to Jan. 17, but this is a mere formality, and the writs are now going out for a new election, with the Prime Minister promising that if the Liberals win the entire budget will be enacted. The Lords deny that they rejected the bill, and say that they merely exercised their undoubted right, which, however, has been rarely used, to refer it to the people.

THE VETERANS' COLONY.

The Veterans' Colony at St. Cloud, Florida, was founded under the auspices of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at the earnest solicitation of hundreds of veterans throughout the North who were seeking homes in the milder climate of the South. They were tired of the long, hard winters and wished to form a community of themselves in some favorite Southern region. For the purpose of carrying out this project the Seminole Land & Investment Company, Incorporated, was organized.

Since that time property has been sold to approximately 3,500 veterans and their friends. This number of sales assures a large population at St. Cloud and on the Colony lands. There are already 800 permanently located. Every train brings new settlers.

Many of the early subscribers, after a personal examination of St. Cloud and the Colony lands, increased their holdings.

A hotel has been in operation for the past three months. A printing office has been erected and machinery to the value of more than \$8,000 is being installed.

Work has begun on a very substantial two-story brick building to be occupied by the First National Bank of St. Cloud. This Bank is being capitalized at \$50,000 fully paid, with a surplus of \$10,000.

The town of St. Cloud has been in existence since August 1st. At that time the population was about fifteen people and there were two houses and a few tents on the property, occupied principally by the surveyors and other employees of the Seminole Land & Investment Company.

A careful census taken the latter part of last week shows that there are 282 houses and tents on the land, all occupied by veterans and colonists. Of this number 118 are completed houses and 28 are houses in course of construction.

Bids will be asked by the County for the construction of a school house to cost between \$1,000 and \$5,000. Among the settlers at St. Cloud there are over one hundred school children. School will be opened in temporary quarters this month. The school house will be completed in January. The Seminole Land & Investment Company will contribute one-half of the cost of this school house.

Contracts are being let for many substantial residences costing from \$1,500 to \$3,500 each.

We may reasonably expect a population of 2,500 people on the Colony lands by early in January.

It is proposed to install an electric lighting system, water works and an ice plant. All these improvements will help to make St. Cloud one of the important towns of this section of Florida.

We are now offering an additional 500 town lots and an additional 500 five-acre tracts. The price for town lot and five-acre tract is \$125.00 for both.

Remember that there can be no doubt as to the success of the St. Cloud Colony. You can make no mistake in investing in a town lot and a five-acre tract at the present price of \$125.00 for both.

You must act promptly if you wish to secure a five-acre tract and town lot at this price, as all our previous offers have been over-subscribed and we believe that within the next two weeks the entire 500 lots and tracts will have been taken. Address:

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE NEXT ENCAMPMENT.

Commander-in-Chief Van Sant and his Executive Committee met the local committees at Atlantic City, Thursday, Dec. 9. There were present Commander-in-Chief Van Sant, Adj. Gen. Eddy and Comrades Wm. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; F. M. Stretter, St. Louis; James Owens, New York City; George F. Currie, Atlantic City; Charles B. Wilson, Chicago; H. M. Pickell, Des Moines; and E. C. Boyle, Atchison, Kan., members of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration. Besides these there were in attendance Past Commanders-in-Chief Wagner, Beath and Nevius, Past Senior Vice Commanders-in-Chief Towler and McElroy, Department Commander James F. Connelly and Past Department Commanders Charles Burrows and Enos F. Hahn and other comrades of the Department of New Jersey. The Sons of Veterans were represented by Commander-in-Chief Pollett and other members.

The ladies in the party included Mrs. Van Sant, wife of the Commander-in-Chief; Mrs. Jennie Iowa Berry, National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, and the National Secretary, Mrs. Georgia Wade McClellan; Mrs. Della R. Henry, National President of the Ladies of the G. A. R., who was accompanied by Dr. Julia P. Shade, Past National President; National President of the Daughters of Veterans; Mrs. Mary M. North, National Patriotic Instructor; Mrs. Florence Wescott, Past Department President of New York; Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, of the National W. R. C. Committee on Prevention of Desecration of the Flag; Mrs. Williams, President of the Relief Corps at Atlantic City, and many others. Atlantic City extended the ladies many courtesies, including an automobile ride, a reception at the Country Club, dinner at the Chalfonte and box party at the theater.

The Commander-in-Chief and Executive Committee met the local committee of Atlantic City, and went over all the matters pertaining to holding the next Encampment very thoroughly, and arrived at most satisfactory agreements. The

local committee met the requirements of the Commander-in-Chief and committee with a ready perception of the needs of the great meeting and prompt willingness to do all that is necessary to make the Encampment successful in the highest degree. Everything that would affect the comfort of the veterans during their stay in the city was gone over very carefully and settled to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief and committee. The local committee claimed, and supported their claims with evidence, that Atlantic City was far better prepared for the entertainment of a great gathering than any other in the United States. They have 1,100 hotels carrying registers, besides innumerable boarding houses, and these were prepared to offer not only abundant accommodations, but very reasonable rates. The local committee will make a reduced schedule of rates, and see that these are absolutely adhered to.

The question of the railroads was taken up with the representatives of the three great lines which enter the city. These representatives were not empowered to say anything decisive as to what rates would be granted, and the matter was referred to a meeting of the Trunk Line Association, which was held in New York last Tuesday, at which a committee consisting of Commander-in-Chief Van Sant and Past Commanders-in-Chief Beath and Nevius were present, and the matter gone over very thoroughly. The railroad representatives who were present could and did give assurances that the great crowd would be handled with ease, and the veterans spared many of the annoyances with regard to validation of tickets and the supply of cars to return, from which they have suffered in other cities. The roads leading into Atlantic City have frequently handled as many as 100,000 people in 24 hours with ease and comfort, and they anticipate that they can do even better with the Grand Army crowd, as their arrangements are being constantly improved.

The date of the Encampment was settled for Sept. 19. Commander-in-Chief Van Sant wanted it a week earlier, but it was decided that Sept. 19 would take the Encampment past the

vacation season, when the hotels and boarding houses would be comparatively empty, there would be abundance of quarters, and the weather records give reason to expect the most favorable weather.

Everything in Atlantic City fronts on the wonderful boardwalk, of which so much has been said. This is seven miles long, skirting the coast. From this agencies reach back into the city to make access to the boardwalk ready and easy for all. From the center of the city three great piers push far out into the sea, with the space between them used for bathing beaches. The Commander-in-Chief's headquarters will be established in the Chalfonte Hotel, a fine, comfortable hostelry, with great parlors and corridors sufficient for immense crowds. The other National Headquarters will each be established at different hotels, with other hotels giving free headquarters to each of the 44 Departments. It is proposed also to establish National Headquarters on the central pier, in which is now a great skating and tennis rink, and with these put the headquarters of each of the allied orders and those of The National Tribune. This will accommodate the great crowds in the most satisfactory way, as the space is ample and they can visit all of the National Headquarters with the least effort. It is also proposed to hold the business sessions of the Encampment on the next pier, which projects far out into the ocean, and where the Encampment will have the benefit of the cooling breezes and get beyond the noise of the breakers rolling on the beach. All who were present were sanguine that in many ways we shall have the most enjoyable Encampment at Atlantic City in the history of the Order.

Secretary James Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has caused an investigation to be made in the matter of retail prices of meats all over the country, with intent of determining to what extent the high prices are due to the exorbitant charges of retailers. The information collected has been collated into a bulletin. By this it appears that in the North Atlantic States the retail prices of beef is 31.4 per cent higher than the wholesale price, and the percentage is usually lower in the larger cities than in the smaller ones. The dealers in Allentown, Pa., seem to be selling the dearest meat, as they receive a gross profit of 50 per cent over the wholesale price. There is a remarkable discrepancy in this profit in places near together, while the profit is 47 per cent at Hockley, Mass., and Harrisburg, Pa., it is only 23 per cent at Olean, N. Y., and 19 per cent at Springfield, Mass., which is most remarkable, as Hockley and Springfield are close neighbors. The average profit in New York City is 20 per cent, 20 per cent in Philadelphia, 28 per cent in Buffalo, and 36 per cent in Boston. As a rule the cheaper the grade of beef the higher the profit.

In the South Atlantic States, Baltimore stood at the foot, with her retailers demanding only 17 per cent profit, while at Washington the dealers exact 42 per cent. The highest was at Augusta, Ga., of 61 per cent.

In the North Central States, Chicago, in spite of her being a meat center, got 46 per cent profit, mainly on the cheap qualities of beef, while the retail profit in Cincinnati is only 25 per cent, and 23 per cent in Omaha. There is a singular discrepancy in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The dealers in Minneapolis make 27 per cent, while those in St. Paul receive 35 per cent, with 40 per cent for Detroit and Milwaukee. In the smaller cities the profits are higher, with 52 per cent for Alton, Ill., and 53 per cent for Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

In the South the profit seemed to be enormous and unexpected. For example, at Fort Smith, Ark., which is a center of the cattle industry, the profit is 57 per cent; with Mobile, Ala., 64 per cent; Nashville 63 per cent; Shreveport, La., 63 per cent; and Louisville 52 per cent.

In the Western States the highest rate is 62 per cent at Lewiston, Idaho, and 58 per cent for Spokane, while people in San Francisco get their meat at a profit of 39 per cent, and only 24 in Seattle.

The chief reason for the increase in the price of all groceries is that the customers desire costly accommodations. They want delivery of goods, perhaps by special trip, which requires at least one man, horse and wagon. They also want the market man to send some one to their dwelling to take orders. The multiplication of shops is also given as a cause. When 20 or more small shops divide the retail business that could be served by one large shop, there must be much needless expense for labor, house rent and other things. Lastly, there is a demand for meat having "respectable" names, so that one-fifth of the carcass is bought at the highest prices as porthouse and sirloin steaks and rib roasts.

ST. LOUIS IN 1911.

Past Department Commander A. G. Peterson, sends the following correspondence:

Editor National Tribune: The enclosed two copies of letters speak for themselves. They will show you and the comrades of the Grand Army that St. Louis will be in the field for the National Encampment in the year 1911. All the Posts of the city have appointed committees to take up this matter, and no doubt they will be heard from at an early date.

St. Louis is the logical city of the country and one well qualified to handle large crowds. Its patriotism and kindly feeling towards the Grand Army of the Republic is unquestioned. Its central location will insure a very large attendance, and it is hoped that the Encampment will decide upon our city for the year 1911.—A. G. Peterson, Past Department Commander of Missouri, Room 408, Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Conventions Bureau of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22, 1909.

Col. A. G. Peterson:

In reviewing the Grand Army files in this office brings to my mind the magnificent work done in this campaign in trying to bring the 1910 Encampment to St. Louis.

Apparently the only reason for the failure of the town which was the tardiness in beginning the work.

The Conventions Bureau was opened for business about June 1, and the campaign in behalf of the Encampment was started June 22. It was splendid, but failed of success owing to the short time in which the work had to be done. I am now writing you in the hopes that we can profit by the experience of the past, and start a movement at the earliest possible date to bring the 1911 Encampment to St. Louis. It may be possible to start aggressive work before Jan. 1, but it is well for those interested to begin preparation now for that active work. Preliminary work usually consists of a month or more of operation above.

You and your committee can rest assured that the Conventions Bureau and allied interests are equally anxious to support your effort to bring the Encampment to St. Louis in 1911 as we were to assist you in your trial to bring the Encampment held in 1910.

If you will permit it, I would suggest a conference at as early a date as convenient to you.—Thomas L. Cannon, Secretary-Manager.

Comrade Peterson has sent the following letter to each Post Commander:

As the original of the enclosed copy of letter was addressed to me, I take the liberty of sending same to you.

It speaks for itself. It will no doubt convince you and the comrades of your Post that the business interests of our city are anxious to have the National Encampment of 1911 held in St. Louis. I think our organization ought to second most heartily their efforts and work together harmoniously to accomplish this end.

With this idea in view, please let me suggest that this matter be called to the attention of your Post at your next meeting.

On the 19th inst. I had a conversation with Judge Leo Rassieur, Past Commander-in-Chief. He stated the National Council of Administration and Comrade Van Sant, Commander-in-Chief, would be at Atlantic City about Dec. 15, and he thought action ought to be taken by all the St. Louis Posts before then, so that the Commander-in-Chief and his committee and the officers of the organization would be notified that St. Louis would be in the field for the National Encampment in 1911.

I think our committee and the officers of the organization should confer with a like committee from every other Post in the city, as was done this year, or will take any other action that will accomplish the end, I feel convinced it will be agreeable to the other Posts of the city.

Denver, Colo., Rochester, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., will be in the field, so it will be necessary that our city get an early start.

IMPROVEMENTS AT ST. CLOUD.

There are now claimed to be between 1,000 and 1,250 people at St. Cloud, and the town is being built up in the most gratifying way. Houses are going up all over the city plot, and many on the five-acre tracts. The Company has let contracts for water-works, electric light and ice plants, and these will be in operation within a few weeks. These will help much to transform the town into a modern up-to-date city with all the improvements.

The Company has donated two lots to the veterans, and agreed to pay for the material to build a fine G. A. R. hall, with committee rooms, kitchen, lunch room, etc. The comrades are to perform the labor, but when it is completed it will be one of the most convenient and pleasant meeting places possessed by the veterans anywhere.

The Company has also donated lots to the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic Churches for buildings, and the erection of these will at once begin.

An arrangement has been concluded with the Osceola County Board of Education by which the Company agrees to contribute as much as the County will to the erection of a fine school house suitable in every respect for the beautiful little city which St. Cloud will become. The County at first wanted to contribute only \$1,000, but the prospect of the city was so positive that it was finally concluded to increase the County's contribution to \$2,000, and the Company will give a like amount.

Before the end of the Winter it is expected that there will be at least 4,000 people comfortably located upon the land, and there is confidence that this is only the beginning. It will not be long until St. Cloud has a population of at least 10,000. It is the most desirable location in the State, and those who have settled there send back home such glowing accounts of the climate and the location that they inspire their neighbors with a desire to join them.

The municipal affairs of the town are now being managed by a union of veterans. This association will continue until the veterans become legal citizens and entitled to vote, when there will be a regular Municipal Government established. In the meanwhile the veterans are beginning to coalesce into G. A. R. Posts, churches and fraternal orders as they become better acquainted and determine whom they would like to associate themselves with in these relations.

CAUSES OF DEATHS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

The Associated Press is giving much space to a statement by W. J. W. Kerr, of Corsicana, Texas, in regard to the deaths at Andersonville being caused by pellagra. Dr. Kerr was a Surgeon at Andersonville, and is now a member of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service. He says:

"I am glad, indeed, that the time is coming at last when Captain Wirz and myself, who, together with the immortal Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet, were indicted for treason and murder, will be acquitted and the world will see that we were not the murderers that the suborned witnesses of Holt & Co. tried to make out that we were. I have been hanged by his side and I have seen one true history of the Andersonville victims, and that by a Federal officer, who was a prisoner of war in the prison in 1864 and knew both Captain Wirz and myself well. Captain J. M. Paine, of Painesville, Mont., is the author. He has given the only true account of conditions at Andersonville. It should be read by everybody of the North and South."

"I have a copy of the indictment against Wirz, Kerr & Co., which I expect to hand down to my children as a memento of those days."

"On the first day of July, 1864, I received orders from Surgeon H. H. Stout, Medical Director of the Hospital Service of the Army of the Tennessee, relieving me from duty at the Floyd House Hospital, at Macon, Ga., and was ordered to report to Surgeon Isaiah H. White, Surgeon of the Post at Andersonville Prison, Camp Sumter, Ga., for duty, and to take charge of the hospital, hospital building and the dispensary."

"I found everything in a deplorable condition, 36,000 prisoners being confined in a prison intended for only 5,000 men. There was little medicine. Several thousand sick were suffering from what we called eczema and typhoid fever. A large percentage was suffering from a disease which we had never met before. Prisoners would complain

of lassitude, of loss of appetite, emaciation, with eczematous eruptions on the back of the hands, face, outside of arms on top of the feet and any exposed portions of the body. After a while they began to suffer from dysentery, which was entirely uncontrollable. "Soon the mind would become affected and from a mild fever would develop into a severe and fatal fever. The temperature seldom would go above 101 and 101 1/2, but at this date I can not recollect seeing any case with a temperature above 102 degrees, pulse usually 105 to 110. I do not think any case with the above symptoms ever recovered."

"Professor Joseph Jones, late of New Orleans, was ordered to Andersonville to make post mortem examinations. He and I made 128 post mortems and we prepared some 200 drawings of the alimentary canal of the afflicted, from the mouth, which was always affected, through the entire length, also badly inflamed and ulcerated. Bruner's and Pyers's glands were ulcerated."

"I am now fully convinced that a large per cent of the deaths were from what is now known as pellagra, and also possibly hundreds of thousands were affected at the same time with the hookworm. At that time we knew nothing of either disease.—W. J. W. Kerr."

The Doctor's claim will not bear examination by scientific men. While we are quite willing to believe that pellagra may have been the scientific name of the disease which carried off so many thousands of healthy young men at Andersonville, yet the name is of little consequence. What killed the prisoners was, in addition to lack of shelter and pure water, that they were given an insufficient quantity of exceedingly coarse food, and that diet never varied. Anyone can be starved to death by a monotonous food of a single article, no matter what that article is. Scientists have repeatedly starved dogs to death by giving them nothing but potatoes. That is, potatoes, which are mostly starch, lack many constituents which are necessary to keep the body in a healthy condition. It was the same way with the men at Andersonville. In the first place there was not enough of the corn meal, in the next place it was very coarsely ground, and thirdly there was rarely any meat or other nitrogenous matter furnished to supplement the starch in the corn. Probably the pellagra which rages in Italy is due to the same cause. The people there are abjectly poor. Corn is about the only thing they can raise, and they live on it from one end of the year to another without any variety and without anything to supplement the starch of the corn. As said before, we have no objections to calling the disease which swept off the prisoners pellagra, but it must be understood that the pellagra was due to the insufficient quantity of food and its absolute monotony.

We cannot see how calling the disease "pellagra" excuses the Confederate authorities a particle.

BOGUS CANE SIRUP.

As it is likely that the colonists of St. Cloud will go into the production of the old-fashioned cane molasses, they will be interested in a case which was recently decided by the U. S. Circuit Court at Atlanta. The Agricultural Department's attention had been turned to a quantity of sirup which was labeled "Wilderness Uniform Brand Sirup, Canned Only by the D. R. Wilder Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga." The label also said that the can contained 55 per cent of pure Georgia cane sirup, with 15 per cent of corn sirup added to prevent granulation. Upon analysis it was discovered that the larger part of the contents was glucose, with some cane sirup added to give it the flavor.

The D. R. Wilder Company was therefore found guilty and fined \$25 with costs of \$214.70. There are other procedures now going on against manufacturers pretending to be selling New Orleans molasses. This is probably all most wholly glucose, with only the dregs and bitter salts remaining after the complete extraction of the sugar. The facts about this are that the manufacture of sugar has become so highly developed that nearly the whole content of the sirup is now extracted as sugar, whereas, under the old imperfect process very much of the sugar remained in the sirup. What now remains after the evaporation is only the coloring matter, a very small content of sugar and a considerable quantity of highly concentrated mineral salts which were in the crushed cane. This residue is absolutely unfit for food for the reason that the proportion of salts is so great that it makes the product

bitter and distasteful. The process has been, and apparently still is, to take this residue and add to it a quantity of glucose and sell it as "New Orleans molasses," which it is not, and lacks substantially all of the appetizing and digestive qualities possessed by the old-fashioned Black Strap molasses of our childhood days. At present it is practically impossible to find any of the old-fashioned molasses in even the largest grocery stores in the North. In Florida the Shakers and others have begun supplying this grade of molasses by following the old-fashioned method. That is, the cane is crushed by rollers and the juice evaporated in open kettles until it becomes the thickness of molasses. This molasses contains all the sugar in the cane, the coloring matter and the flavoring matter and makes a sirup that is as delightful in its way as the genuine maple sirup.

Undoubtedly there is an opportunity for the colonists to build up a big trade in this product by putting it on sale on its merits and advertising it. The action of the Agricultural Department in stopping the sale of the imitation New Orleans molasses will be of decided advantage to those of the St. Cloud Colonists who desire to embark in this business.

The 2d and 14th Me.

Editor National Tribune: I would be pleased if you would give me a short sketch of my regiment, the 2d and 14th Me.—C. W. Wiley.

The 2d Me. was organized at Long Island, N. Y., May 28, 1861, to serve two and three years. The two years' men were mustered out June 3, 1863, and the remaining 1865 men were mustered out June 10, 1865, succeeded by Col. James W. Roberts, discharged Jan. 10, 1865, succeeded by Col. George Varney, in command at the time of muster-out. It belonged to Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps, and lost 69 killed and 79 from disease, etc.

The 14th Me. was organized at Augusta during December, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments was finally mustered out Aug. 23, 1865. Six Maine unassigned companies (one year's) were assigned to this organization, consisting of a battalion of four companies, in April, 1865. The regiment was commanded by Col. Frank S. Nickerson, promoted Nov. 29, 1862, to Brigadier-General, succeeded by Col. Thos. W. Porter, whose term of service expired Jan. 13, 1865. Col. Albion K. Bolan succeeded him, and was in command at the time of final muster-out. It belonged to Grover's Division, Nineteenth Corps, and lost 62 killed and 332 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

1st Mich. Engineers.

Editor National Tribune: Can you give me a brief history of the 1st Mich. Engineers and Mechanics.—Chas. P. Freeman, Washington, D. C., Treasury

The 1st Mich. Engineers, with the exception of Cos. L and M, was organized at Detroit Dec. 11, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments finally mustered out Sept. 18, 1865. Cos. L and M were organized at Detroit from Aug. 12, 1862, to June 30, 1863, for three years. It was commanded by Col. William P. Innes, mustered out upon expiration of term of service Nov. 2, 1864, and at the time of final muster-out Col. John B. Yates was in command. It lost 13 killed and 351 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 4th Mo.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short sketch of the 4th Mo. R. C. and Gasconade Battalions, and I would like address of the comrades of Cos. F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 16